

## SETTLING THE STRIKE.

**Govs. Marmaduke and Martin in Consultation With Mr. Hoxie.**

**A Probability that an Amicable Understanding Will be Reached To-Day.**

**The Demands of Wabash Switchmen Partially Acceded to Yesterday.**

**Suburban Trains Running, but no Attempt to Send out Freights.**

St. Louis, March 20.—Governors Marmaduke and Martin and Vice President Hoxie, flanked by Judges Portis and Hough, of the law department of the railway company, continued the conference this afternoon and did not adjourn until late this evening. The nature of the proceedings has not yet transpired, and nothing will be given to the public until the conference comes to an end. It is understood, however, that the governors this afternoon submitted the basis of a settlement which was outlined in dispatches from Kansas City last night. This was freely discussed, and while no decision was reached, there seems to be reasonable hope that with some modifications it may be accepted by the railway company. Another meeting will be held to-morrow afternoon, when it is thought some definite action will be taken. It is understood to-night that the Wabash switchmen have been granted an advance in wages, but not as much as they demanded. It is not known yet whether they will accept the advance. A circular issued by the executive board of the K. of L. has been posted up in various places here and sent abroad requesting mechanics and laborers to keep away from all points on the Missouri Pacific railway system until the existing difficulties are settled.

The local situation on the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain roads remains unchanged. Suburban trains ran regularly to-day, but no effort was made by the company to start freight trains. Everything has been very quiet in the yards and about the shops.

### At Topeka.

Topeka, Kas., March 20.—The Missouri Pacific Railway company, by Messrs. Byrnes and Waggoner and Resington, Smith & Dallas, its solicitors, filed to-day in the United States circuit court for the District of Kansas, its bill in equity against R. Stone and 300 others, late employees of said railway, charging the defendants and other parties with conspiring to abandon the service of said railway and to assume the custody and control of its yards, locomotives, cars, tracks, machine shops and other property of the railway and, to refuse to permit any work or labor to be performed for the railway company by any other persons; also charging defendants with stopping all work in its shops and yards, and preventing the handling of its freight and the movements of its trains, and preventing the railway company from carrying on its business as a common carrier; that all of said acts complained of were and are being done in obedience to a preconcerted order issued from an organization known as the "Knights of Labor of North America"; that said organization, among other purposes, was formed for the express purpose of controlling its members, as to when, how and what terms its members should enter the service and continue in the service of said railway company. Its members are under a secret obligation assumed by them to yield implicit obedience to the orders and requests of its officers and committees. The judge of the United States circuit court issued upon the bill filed, an injunction and proper orders to place the railway company in possession of its property and restrain the strikers from interfering with the movement of trains and to desist in their interference with the business of the company or in any other manner to prevent the performance of its duties as common carrier. The federal power is thus directly invoked. The case is regarded as a test one and striking a side blow at the disturbers.

**Stringent K. of L. Resolutions.**

Fort Worth, Texas, March 20.—The following resolutions emanated to-day from a union of the assemblies of the Knights of Labor, of Fort Worth:

**Resolved,** By a joint session of Districts 101 and 78 that we will never return to work on the Gould system and the Texas & Pacific railway, as long as grass grows and water runs, unless the officers of said system agree to arbitrate with us as an organization.

**Resolved,** That we scorn with bitter contempt the course of H.M. Hoxie in snubbing our honored brother and the grand master workman of our order, which action was an insult to every member of our order from Maine to California.

**Resolved,** That we, the Knights of Ft. Worth, bound as we are by the most sacred obligations, will stand firm in this struggle, let the result be as it may and we call upon our brethren here and elsewhere to have hope and strength and patriotism that we may win despite the machinations of our enemies.

**Resolved,** That we treat with contempt the servile, money-serving spirit that prompted the resolutions made in the name of the citizens of Ft. Worth.

**Resolved,** That we class in our vocabulary of "scabs" the men who conceived them and the men who hawked them around our city obtaining the signatures of some of our best men under false pretenses, sending it forth as an expression of the business interests of Fort Worth, against the Knights of Labor and the former's alliance. When the wheels of commerce once more revolve and our merchants shall again resume their almost paralyzed business, then we will prove to you the truth of the expression *vox populi vox dei*. Therefore we ask

the co-operation of our good friends and citizens to uphold our cause.

### Refused to Arbitrate.

New Orleans, La., March 20.—Receiver Sheldon of the Texas & Pacific railway, received by telegraph this evening a report of the interview held at Marshall to-day between United States Marshal Reagan and J. A. Coslie, superintendent at Marshall, and J. A. Coslie, superintendent of the Knights of Labor from Gouldsboro. The committee wanted Mr. Coslie to make a statement in the case of the man Hall whose discharge caused the trouble. Mr. Coslie declined emphatically to make a statement before the committee or recognize it in any way. Marshal Reagan told the committee that he was in charge of the road and that if Mr. Coslie had accepted the proposition to arbitrate he would have been arrested on the spot for contempt of court.

### Street Car Drivers Strike.

Dayton, O., March 20.—The strike among the drivers on the Third Street car line which took place at noon to-day, still continues. When the company learned that the strike was commenced they run their cars into the sheds, as they came in discharging each driver and when all were in locked up the car sheds and stables. The officers of the road held a meeting this afternoon, but the result is not definitely known, except that for the present the road will not be operated. The drivers on the Third Street line had been receiving \$10 per week, working an average of fifteen hours per day, seven days in the week, and laying off every eleventh day, for which they were paid. The wages on all the other lines are about the same. The strikers want \$1.75 per day of twelve hours. There are no threats and has been no disturbance.

### The Strikers' Grievances.

Kansas City, March 20.—The Times to-morrow will publish a statement compiled by the secretary of District Assembly 147, Knights of Labor, of the grievances presented at the conference held this week by the various executive boards. It is asserted that numerous and serious violations of the agreement of 1885 were made by the Missouri Pacific officials, and that several attempts were made before the strike to place their grievances before Mr. Hoxie, but that he would not give any attention to their complaints, and when he did respond he would give them no satisfaction.

### Strikers Arrested.

Atchison, Kas., March 20.—The Missouri Pacific railway has obtained an injunction from the United States court restraining the strikers from obstructing traffic, and on Monday the papers will be served at Wyandotte, Atchison and Hiawatha. United States to-morrow evening and organized a force of deputies. Several strikers violated the injunction at Downs and Greenleaf to-day and were immediately arrested. One freight train was started east from Downs.

### A Cut on Powderly.

Galveston, March 20.—The business men of this city to-night united in a telegram to Colonel Hoxie, saying they "approve heartily of Mr. Powderly's disposition of the proposition of Mr. Powderly and your course in declining to yield to the tyranny of an irresponsible organization."

### At Kansas City.

Kansas City, March 20.—The day has been without event as concerns the Missouri Pacific strike. Mr. Powderly left this morning for Detroit, by way of Chicago and the east, and the representatives of the five Southwestern assemblies have adjourned to await the result of the St. Louis conference.

**Will Join the Knights of Labor.**

Salt Lake, Utah, March 20.—The telegraphers between Omaha and San Francisco look upon the proposed affiliation with the Knights of Labor with favor. They will at once join the local assemblies in their neighborhood.

### At Galveston.

Galveston, March 20.—In a number of cities of the state resolutions were passed by citizens denouncing the strike.

### Iron Mountain Trains Moving.

Little Rock, Ark., March 20.—The strike at Little Rock seems to have lost its vitality. The strikers do not attempt to interfere with the Iron Mountain any more either in sending out freight trains or at the machine shops. This morning a freight train was sent out to Newport, north of Little Rock. The freight train sent out Wednesday for Poplar Bluff reached its destination and the engine got as far as Newport on its return when it was killed by strikers. The engine sent to Newport this morning will bring the disabled engine back for repairs. A switch engine was engaged all the morning in making up trains. Two Deputy Sheriffs were kept on the engine. A number of strikers were around the yard watching its operations, but made no attempt to interfere. Sheriff Worthen and posse are continuing to serve the injunction notices issued by Chancellor Carroll, of the Chancery Court, and the Sheriffs of the different counties through which the road passes have been duly notified to enforce the restraining order against the strikers.

### Missionaries En Route.

Jersey City, N. J., March 20.—About twenty missionaries sailed this afternoon in the Inman steamer City of Chester to join Bishop Taylor, of the Methodist Episcopal church, in Africa. About a year ago Bishop Taylor, with a volunteer company of missionaries, went to the coast of Africa to commence the work of christianizing the natives. The party remained on the coast near the mouth of the Congo river, becoming acclimated before they commenced their march into the interior, which is their ultimate destination. Several weeks ago Bishop Taylor made a call for volunteers. It was in response to this call that the party on the City of Chester sailed this afternoon.

## THE LOST CAUSE.

**Alabama Advocates Who Fell in Battle Will be Remembered**

**And Honored by Their Surviving Brethren and Others of the South.**

Montgomery, Ala., March 20.—The monument committee to-day received from Jefferson Davis, ex-president of the confederacy, a letter officially accepting the invitation to lecture in Montgomery in behalf of the monument to be erected on the capitol grounds here in memory of Alabama soldiers who died in the civil war. Mr. Davis will be here about the last of April. His lecture will be delivered in a large warehouse with a seating capacity of 5,000 people. He will also lay the cornerstone of the monument, which will cost \$50,000, of which \$5,000 or enough to complete the pedestal has already been raised.

John W. Daniel, of Virginia, has been invited to deliver an address on that occasion. All men who bore a prominent part in the civil and military service of the confederate government have been invited to be present to meet Mr. Davis, as have also many prominent men of the north and east. Ex-union generals not now in active service and all of the Alabama state troops, some thirty companies strong, will be here and invitations will be sent to militia companies of all the states, north and south. Great interest in the occasion centers in the fact that on the porch of the capitol building here Jefferson Davis took the oath of office as president of the confederacy and that government was here organized.

## WASHINGTON.

WILL CALL FOR BONDS.

Washington, March 20.—The secretary of the treasury will on Monday next issue a call for \$10,000,000 3 per cent. bonds. The call will mature on May 1.

### THE TELEPHONE HEARING.

Casey W. Daniel resumed his testimony before the telephone investigating committee to-day. He said that not a word had ever been said about the associates in the Pan-Electric company using their official influence or taking advantage of their official position to accomplish anything for the company. No man had ever said a word that could be tortured or construed into an intention to do anything corrupt or improper.

Mr. Ranney asked if they had had trouble with the Bell company. Witness replied in the affirmative and added, with a tinge of bitterness in his tone: "I had not been satisfied that the e was such a monopoly, the Bell company, a monopoly that could control the press, congress and everything else."

Mr. Ranney asked if they had had trouble with the Bell company. Witness replied in the affirmative and added, with a tinge of bitterness in his tone: "I had not been satisfied that the e was such a monopoly, the Bell company, a monopoly that could control the press, congress and everything else."

## HOUSE.

M. Seymour also opposed the bill. Mr. O'Donnell, of Michigan, branched off from the main question before the house with an argument to show that if the cultivation of sugar was encouraged by counties the people would be relieved from the payment of a portion, at least, of the heavy duties now collected upon that article.

Mr. Hemphill, of South Carolina, said if the farmers were to be paid for their cotton in silver worth 80 cents the day of their property was, in his opinion, forever gone. The relative value of silver and gold would be fluctuating in the future as in the past. The cotton growers must make allowance for that. By the time deductions were made from the value of the cotton for freight, insurance, weighing, etc., and the difference in value between silver here and gold in Liverpool, there would be little or nothing coming to the man who sold it. He asked the gentlemen who represented the southern constituency to consider well before they adopted a policy which tended to turn their agriculturists over to the tender mercies of the money sharks. He (Mr. Hemphill) could see no reason why a poor man should be paid in a different dollar from his rich neighbor. "Wherein lies the justice of paying one class of our citizens in a dollar, the gold in which is worth 100c in every part of the world, and another set in another dollar, the silver in which is worth only 80 cents, but which they are compelled to accept by force of their own laws?"

Mr. Byrum, of Indiana, a member of the committee on coinage, weights and measures, supported the minority report, which favors the passage of the free coinage bill. Possessing, as he did, the greatest confidence in the integrity and patriotism of the president and secretary of the treasury, he expected whenever and wherever he could to support their views and uphold their policy; but on this question he was compelled to dissent from the views prescribed in the message of the president

and the report of the secretary, commenting upon and sustaining the original act. He declared that had the spirit and intention of that law been honestly carried out it was more than possible that the problem would have been settled long ere this, either by free coinage or by suspension; but the administration of the law had been in hostile hands, and the effect of the policy that followed only tended to further depreciate the market of silver bullion. He was in favor of free coinage, because he believed it to be a palpable violation of the constitution and of the rights of the states and of the people to limit or restrict the coinage of either metal. To take away silver was to destroy business. To give plenty of silver to American labor was to stimulate trade, and gold would not be driven out of the country as long as the balance of trade was in our favor. If the people were confined to the single standard of gold, periods of depression more lasting and terrible than ever before experienced would be our position. The friends of silver should not be decided by the declaration that a suspension of silver coinage would lead to the adoption of international metalism. A suspension of coinage meant the demonetization of silver, while free coinage would make a silver dollar worth 100 cents. It would do more. It would make even cotton, pork and beans, and farmer's sweat and muscle worth a hundred cents on the dollar. He referred to the labor question as the most important problem of the day, and said unless there was a change in the financial and other policies of the government the struggle of labor would be hopeless. He pointed out the dangers which he declared would attend the suspension of silver coinage, the contraction of the national bank currency and the locking up of gold in the New York banks, and asked in the name of the laborers of the west that the great, strong arm of the government should not be used to strike them down (applause).

Mr. Stone, of Missouri, addressed the house and announced himself in favor of any measure which would tend to restore silver to an equality with gold.

The house then adjourned.

## SURROUNDED BY FLAMES.

**Deplorable Condition of a Pennsylvania Oil District.**

Pittsburg, Pa., March 20.—Dispatches from Marysville to-night report a serious condition of affairs. There are five wells pouring all their gas into the open air and through the town. The well which is on fire is a big one and the flame is shooting up 150 feet. As the wind is very strong there is great danger that the other wells will take fire. If the fire spreads to the gas which is floating in the town there will be a succession of

have a great deal of property in the vicinity. A special train has been sent out from Pittsburg by the Philadelphia company with fifty men on board to work on the broken main, Cots and other necessities for the wounded of yesterday's explosion have also been sent to Marysville by the same company. People are moving their goods from their houses along the line near the leak. Two of the Taylor family who were burned yesterday are dead. Three other persons are expected to die.

## Springfield's Sensation.

Springfield, Mo., March 20.—The eighth day of the Malloy-Lee trial brought its usual quota of developments. Peter Hawkins, the colored farm hand, was on the stand the greater portion of the day under cross examination. An amusing incident was the discovery that he was using the published report of his testimony at the coroner's inquest.

Mrs. Sam Scott testified that Mrs. Malloy, Cora Lee and Graham called on her one Sunday afternoon, when Mrs. Malloy stated that Cora had two of the smartest step children she ever saw; she also stated that Graham had been a widower three or four years, and that his wife had been dead that length of time.

The case will hardly be concluded next week. Local interest continues unabated. About one-third of the witnesses have been examined.

## Crop Prospects.

Rochester, N. Y., March 20.—Special reports from over 5,000 crop correspondents of the American Rural Home, of this city, state that in general the winter wheat has not had a set back. The crop has fairly commenced to grow. The season is a little more forward than in 1885. Some spring wheat is sown in Nebraska and Dakota. Plowing has commenced in South-eastern Kansas and Southern Illinois. There are early indications for spring work and with a favorable season a good crop is predicted.

## Wholesale Indicting.

Cincinnati, O., March 20.—The grand jury reported a large number of indictments to-day against persons for crime connected with the election last October, and for offenses connected with the management of the city's firmery. The arrests not being made yet, the names of indicted persons were withheld.

## They are Not Opposed.

London, March 20.—The Pall Mall Gazette states that it is authorized to deny that Mr. John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland; Mr. George Osborne Morgan, under colonial secretary, or Mr. Henry Broadhurst, under secretary for the home department, are opposed, as has been reported, to Mr. Gladstone's Irish expropriation scheme. The author of the statement was a cabinet minister. He adheres to his statement, despite the denials put out in a semi-official way in behalf of the gentleman reported to have been defeated.

The interview between John Bright and Mr. Gladstone to-day lasted two hours.

## Indications.

Washington, D. C., March 20.—1 a. m.—For the Missouri valley: Northerly winds; colder, followed by warmer and fair weather.

## A FLURRY IN WHEAT.

**The Chicago Exchange Was the Scene of Many Exciting Deals.**

Chicago, Ills., March 20.—The fact that May wheat sold on the curb yesterday afternoon as low as 81½ cents, and some sales were reported as having been made at 81½, together with the failure of the Lenham Elevator company, at Duluth, produced a decidedly shaky feeling among Chicago speculators and a general belief that the market here was to "put" to-day.

The attendance on "change" was the largest that has been known for many days, and the faces of many prominent speculators who are not often personally represented were seen. Among the crowd was Pillsbury, the great miller, and Barnes, the great elevator man, who were on the floor early.

Report has it that these two gentlemen are partly responsible for the decline of yesterday, they having let go their holdings of wheat, which amounted to several millions of bushels. When the bell tapped at 9:30 to-day trading began with a roar, but it was found that the Lenham Elevator company's failure, of Duluth, which was the disquieting factor in yesterday's late and this morning's early trading proved to have been discounted. The company was long in Chicago about 600,000 bushels, and in Duluth about 4,000,000 bushels, all of which was dumped yesterday afternoon on the break. The failure seems to have been due more to the absence of partners from their proper places at the critical time than to a lack of assets.

After the opening, however, May wheat, which started at 82 cents, sold down to 81. The extreme weakness can be imagined when such enormous purchases as was recorded at the opening for the account of the big shorts did not stop the decline. One house alone bought 3,000,000 bushels, selling some for June, and another was nearly as large buyer, but even with this buying, supplemented by others all over the floor, the market declined till noon.

The report of the taking of 1,000,000 bushels of wheat at Baltimore was the first reassuring news that anybody heard. The market livened, and at the close at 1 p. m. was 81½@82, just where the "puts" sold last night.

The offerings were very largely outside accounts. Commission houses have been calling margins sharply of late and the result has been a general shaking out of weaker tired holders. The purchasing by the short interest to-day was but the only visible sustaining power in the market.

## BAD FOR REBECCA.

**A Noted and Interesting Case Decided in Louisville.**

Louisville, Ky., March 20.—The noted case of the supreme lodge of the Knights of Honor, against Rebecca Morgan, to recover \$2,000 insurance paid her on the life of her husband, Robert Morgan, was decided in the United States court to-day in favor of the lodge. The money will now be paid to Mrs. Robert Morgan, of Philadelphia, whom Morgan had married previously and from whom he had no divorce when he married the defendant.

## The Crooked Aldermen.

New York, March 20.—In the Broadway investigation to-day ex-Alderman Pearson, brother-in-law of Hume, and brother-in-law and for many years partner of W. D. Tallman, was called and testified in relation to the matters sworn to by Hume and Tallman yesterday. He declared that Hume and Tallman were league together to injure him; that when the partnership with Tallman was dissolved some of the books of the firm were missing, and witness had to assume liabilities of which he had no previous knowledge. The dissolution was brought about by witness finding checks drawn by Tallman to Hume's order, which Tallman refused to explain. Witness never gave Hume money to deposit and did not know where he got it, for neither he nor the members of his family were in business. Witness could not remember the price of a piece of property on Twenty-sixth street nor the name of the man to whom he sold it. He sold a house in Brooklyn to W. H. Gayner, who transferred it to witness' wife. The consideration in both cases was one dollar. The property was worth \$30,000. Inspector Byrne, under advice of District Attorney Morton, declined to testify as to his recent talks with Alderman Joelhone, as it would interfere with public justice. The investigation will be continued on Friday next.

**Jay Gould Expresses His Thanks.**

Charleston, S. C., March 20.—Reports of the action of the Merchants' Exchange and citizens of Greenville, Tex., in passing resolutions denunciatory of the strikers and the strike method, were forwarded to Mr. Jay Gould here, and he has just forwarded the following telegram in response:

Charleston, S. C., March 20, 1886.—To the Citizens of the Cities of Dallas and Greenville, Hunt county, Tex.: No words of mine can sufficiently express my appreciation of the kind words of encouragement and the good advice contained in your dispatch. The present strike on our system was ordered by the officers in a secret organization because a neighboring railway in the control of the highest court in the land had seen fit to discharge one of their employees, and with no other complaint against the management of the Missouri Pacific, and without any warning or shadow of justification, the entire business of four states and one territory is completely paralyzed, and millions of resident citizens are deprived of the railway facilities on which their entire prosperity depends and to the enjoyment of which they have legal rights paramount to any secret organization, because their rights are secured to them by the laws of the land. The Missouri Pacific employs 14,319 men. Of these, 3,717 only are concerned in the present strike, so that in addition to these 3,700 conspirators, who are, by force and intimidation, stopping our trains, thereby depriving the remain-

ing 10,900 of their co-laborers of their daily earnings. Will not the public soon learn that it is they that pay the railway payroll; that the railway is its clearing-house to receive and distribute this fund, which is fully 60 per cent. of the entire gross earnings of a railway? And when they do, they will probably find some method to regulate and control the labor engaged in railway transportation and thus prevent such strikes as the present one.

JAY GOULD.

## Jay Gould on the Situation.

Charleston, S. C., March 20.—Jay Gould and party arrived here on his yacht Atlanta yesterday, on his way home from his cruise among the Windward Islands. Mr. Gould paid a visit to the Western Union Telegraph office this morning, and while there was found by the Globe Democrat representative. After stating that he had had a very pleasant trip, he said, in reply to questions by your correspondent, that he first heard of the strike on the Gould system of roads while at Havana.

"The Texas & Pacific railroad," said he, "is under the control of the highest court of the land. We have no business to interfere with the proceedings of that court. The strike does not involve the question of wages at all. The Texas & Pacific, where it commenced, is not a part of the Gould system of railways. The Texas & Pacific is in the hands of the United States court. The court ordered one of the employees to be discharged, which caused the Knights of Labor to order a strike. Then the strike was extended to the Gould system, which had nothing to do with the question at issue."

Mr. Gould then remarked that the Gould system employed nearly 15,000 men, of whom only about 3,000 were engaged in the strike. He expressed the opinion that public sentiment was opposed to these strikes, and that it would soon make itself felt. In order to show his reason for the faith that was within him, Mr. Gould handed to the reporter resolutions from Texas towns which he said he had just received.

## THE OLD STORY.

To these communications Mr. Gould to-day telegraphed a suitable reply.

"That is the situation as I understand it," continued Mr. Gould. "This is not a strike for wages. The question of wages has nothing to do with it, and so far as the Missouri Pacific is concerned, I don't know that anything is involved. The Knights of Labor insist that a discharged employee shall be reinstated by the judge, who refused to obey them. The strike is then extended to the Missouri Pacific, and what is the consequence? There are 3,717 men employed by that company who are on a strike. This causes a suspension of 6,000 others, who in consequence of the strike have nothing to do, while only 4,503 of the employees of the company are on a strike."

## CONFIDENT OF RE-ORGANIZING.

"I think that the organization, the Knights of Labor, will break to pieces. We can't afford to have our business in the hands of men who attempt to interrupt the business of the whole country for a trivial cause. As soon as we can get the authorities to protect, we can get plenty of men to run our trains without the aid of the Knights of Labor. There will be no difficulty in doing that. At present it is only a question of the dictation of a mob against law and order. That is all that is involved in this strike."

The Atlanta will leave here as soon as the fog clears away.

## Will Visit America.

London, March 20.—Madame Christine Nilsson has signed a contract with Maurice Strakosch for a farewell tour in America. The tour will begin with a performance on October 11th.

## An Old Soldier Dead.

New York, March 20.—General Thomas Hoards of the United States of America, died here to-day. He fought against the Cherokee in 1830, he was assistant quartermaster at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., in 1836; was chief quartermaster of the army of the west in the Mexican war, and chief quartermaster in various departments during the war of the rebellion.

## Offering Rewards.

Galveston, March 20.—A dispatch from Austin to the News says: Governor Ireland issued a proclamation to-day offering a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of the persons concerned in the removal of a rail from the Texas & Pacific railway and the burning of two bridges on that road in Harrison county on the 17th and 18th insts.

## Base Ball.

SAVANNAH, GA.

Detroit, ..... 4 | Savannah, ..... 2

## The Sunday Newspaper.

James Parton in the Forum.

The family appetite for the newspaper is at no time so keen or so universal as on Sunday morning, when all the household has time to bestow upon its perusal, and when the papers for the coming week, both for business and for pleasure, are determined by the contents of the new paper. The paper, being in half a dozen separate pieces, can be handed around the room, and no member of the household is obliged to wait for his turn. The father may be flattered and put off—if he will submit to it—with the sheet containing the markets, while the mother loses herself in the multitudinous and bewildering expanses of the dry goods advertisements. The young lady seizes the portion containing the theatrical and social news, while the boys fly with fury to the piece exhibiting the base ball and polo intelligence. And when these are all distributed there will still be a fragment for pious Aunt Mary, who is athirst for the religious news of the week.